

10/088079

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
29 March 2001 (29.03.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/21820 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: C12N 15/82,
15/53, A01H 5/00

SELVARAJ, Gopalan [CA/CA]; 540 Nesslin Crescent,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7J 4V5 (CA). DATLA, Raju
[CA/CA]; 422 Tennant Way, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7H 5C4 (CA).

(21) International Application Number: PCT/CA00/01096

(22) International Filing Date:
21 September 2000 (21.09.2000)

(74) Agents: BAUER-MOORE, Andrew et al.; Kirby, Eades,
Gale, Baker, P.O. Box 3432, Station D, Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6N9 (CA).

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/155,133 22 September 1999 (22.09.1999) US

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ,
DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,
HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(63) Related by continuation (CON) or continuation-in-part
(CIP) to earlier application:
US 60/155,133 (CON)
Filed on 22 September 1999 (22.09.1999)

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG,
CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): NA-
TIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA
[CA/CA]; 1200 Montreal Road, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R6
(CA).

Published:

- With international search report.
- With (an) indication(s) in relation to deposited biological
material furnished under Rule 13bis separately from the
description.

(72) Inventors; and
(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): ZOU, Jitao
[CA/CA]; 1619 Acadia Drive, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7H 5K7 (CA). WEI, Yangdou [CA/CA]; 1514 Main
Street, Apt. 8, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7J 4C3 (CA).
PERIAPPURAM, Cyril [CA/CA]; 101-536 4th Av-
enue North, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 2M7 (CA).

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: TRANSGENIC MANIPULATION OF SN-GLYCEROL-3-PHOSPHATE AND GLYCEROL PRODUCTION WITH A
FEEDBACK DEFECTIVE GLYCEROL-3-PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE GENE

(57) Abstract: The invention provides a method for genetically transforming a plant so that it expresses a glycerol-3-phosphate
dehydrogenase that is feed-back defective. The feed-back defective enzyme raises levels of glycerol and glycerol-3-phosphate in
comparison to the wild type, leading to increased osmotic stress tolerance, and altered fatty acid content in glycerolipids.

WO 01/21820 A1

*Transgenic manipulation of sn-glycerol-3-phosphate and glycerol production
with a feedback defective glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase gene*

Field of the invention

5

The invention relates to the field of plant genetic engineering. More specifically, the invention relates to methods for manipulating the glycerol-3-phosphate metabolism of a plant by expressing in the plant a gene for a feedback defective glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

10

Background of the invention

Glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GPDH) (EC 1.1.1.8) is an essential enzyme for both prokaryotic and eukaryotic organisms. It catalyses the reduction of dihydroxyacetone phosphate (DHAP) to glycerol-3-phosphate (G-3-P) using NADH as reducing equivalent. Plant cells possess at least two isoforms of GPDH, one located in the plastids and the other in the cytosol¹. The purification of the cytosolic GPDH from spinach has been reported². The product of the reaction catalysed by GPDH, G-3-P, is a precursor for the synthesis of all glycerol lipid species, including membrane and storage lipids. The biosynthetic role of this enzyme in bacteria was established *in vivo* by the isolation of glycerol and G-3-P auxotrophs of *E. coli* mutant strains deficient in its activity³. These mutants could not synthesise phospholipid in the absence of supplemental G-3-P.

25

There are no reports of plant mutants defective in GPDH activity.

In addition to being essential for lipid biosynthesis, GPDH is involved in several other important biological processes. Most notably, GPDH, through consuming NADH and regenerating NAD⁺, plays an important role in maintaining cellular redox status. The NAD⁺/NADH couple plays a vital role

as a reservoir and carrier of reducing equivalents in cellular redox reactions. For catabolic reactions to proceed, the ratio NAD^+/NADH should be high. Under normal aerobic conditions, excessive NADH is channelled into mitochondria and consumed through respiration. Under anaerobic conditions, GPDH reactions serves as a redox valve to dispose of extra reducing power. In this way, the cellular NAD^+/NADH ratio can be maintained at a level allowing catabolic processes to proceed. The expression of the GPDH gene is subject to redox control and induced by anoxic conditions in *Saccaromyces cerevisiae*. Deletion of the GPD2 gene (one of the two isoforms of GPDH) results in defective growth under anaerobic conditions⁴.

GPDH has also been shown to play an important role in adaptation to osmotic stress in *Saccaromyces cerevisiae*. GPDH exerts its role in osmotic and salinity stress response through its function in glycerol synthesis. Glycerol is a known osmo-protectant. It is produced from G-3-P through dephosphorylation by a specific glycerol 3-phosphatase. To respond to a high external osmotic environment, yeast cells accumulate glycerol to compensate for differences between extracellular and intracellular water potentials⁵. The expression of the GPDH gene, GPD1, has been demonstrated to be osmoreponsive⁶. A strain of *Saccaromyces cerevisiae* in which the GPD1 gene has been deleted is hypersensitive to NaCl⁷. Accumulation of glycerol as an osmoregulatory solute has been reported in some halophilic green algae including *Dunaliella*, *Zooxanthellae*, *Asteromonas* and *Chlamydonas reinhardtii*⁸.

The sequence of a cDNA encoding GPDH activity has been reported for the plant *Cuphea lanceolata*⁹. The encoded protein was tentatively assigned as a cytosolic isoform.

To date, there has been no report on the genetic manipulation of plant GPDH.

Summary of the invention

It is an object of the invention to provide a method for expressing in a plant a heterologous glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

- 5 It is an object of the invention to provide a plant expressing a heterologous glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, wherein the heterologous glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase is subject to less feedback inhibition than wild type glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

- 10 It is a further object of the invention to provide a genetically altered plant exhibiting altered fatty acid content in its glycerolipids.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a genetically altered plant exhibiting enhanced tolerance to osmotic stress in comparison to the wild type plant.

- 15 It is a further object of the invention to provide a genetically altered plant exhibiting increased stress tolerance in comparison to the wild type plant.

In a first aspect, the invention provides a method for expressing in a plant a heterologous glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase that is less sensitive to feedback inhibition than wild type glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, the method comprising the steps of:

- 20 providing a vector comprising a DNA sequence encoding a glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase that is less sensitive to feedback inhibition than wild type glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; and transforming the plant with the vector.

- 25 In a second aspect, the invention provides a plant expressing a heterologous glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase that is less sensitive to feedback inhibition than wild type glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

In a third aspect, the invention provides a method for producing a genetically altered plant having altered fatty acid content in its glycerolipids, the method comprising the steps of:

providing a vector comprising a DNA sequence encoding a glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase that is less sensitive to feedback inhibition than wild type glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; and transforming the plant with the vector.

5 In a fourth aspect, the invention provides a method for producing a plant having increased glycerol and/or glycerol-3-phosphate levels, the method comprising the steps of:

providing a vector comprising a DNA sequence encoding a glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase that is less sensitive to feedback inhibition
10 than wild type glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; and transforming the plant with the vector.

In a fifth aspect, the invention provides a method for producing a genetically altered plant having increased stress tolerance relative to the wild type, the method comprising the steps of:

15 providing a vector comprising a DNA sequence encoding a glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase that is less sensitive to feedback inhibition than wild type glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; and transforming the plant with the vector.

In a sixth aspect, the invention provides a method for producing a
20 genetically altered plant having increased osmotic stress tolerance relative to the wild type, the method comprising the steps of:

providing a vector comprising a DNA sequence encoding a glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase that is less sensitive to feedback inhibition than wild type glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; and
25 transforming the plant with the vector.

In a seventh aspect, the invention provides a method for increasing the cellular glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase activity in a plant, the method comprising the steps of:

providing a vector comprising a DNA sequence encoding a glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase that is less sensitive to feedback inhibition than wild type glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; and transforming the plant with the vector.

- 5 In an eighth aspect, the invention provides a vector for genetically transforming a plant, wherein the vector comprises a DNA encoding a protein having glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase activity, and the plant, after transforming, exhibits enhanced production of glycerol and/or glycerol-3-phosphate.

10

Detailed description of the invention

Brief description of the drawings

- 15 The invention is illustrated with the aid of the drawings, which show:

FIG. 1 shows the nucleotide sequence and the deduced amino acid sequence of the *Escherichia coli* *gpsA2^{FR}* gene. The point mutation is highlighted and denoted by '*';

- FIG. 2 shows a diagram of the *gpsA2^{FR}* plant transformation vector, pGPSA-VI, not drawn to scale;
- 20

FIG. 3 shows a southern blot analysis with respect to the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene among the selected independent *Arabidopsis thaliana* transgenic lines.

FIG. 4 shows a northern blot analysis of *gpsA2^{FR}* gene expression in the *A. thaliana* transgenic lines.

- 25 FIG. 5 shows the leaf fatty acid profiles of the selected *gpsA2^{FR}* transgenic *Arabidopsis thaliana* lines.

FIG. 6 shows the germination rate of the seeds produced by the selected *Arabidopsis thaliana* transgenic lines in ½ MS medium with or without 225 mM NaCl.

FIG. 7 shows the germination rate of wild type *A. thaliana* and transgenic line #13 seeds in ½ MS media supplemented with various concentrations of NaCl.

FIG. 8 shows the performance of the soil-grow transgenic plants under various degree of salinity stress as detailed in Experimental Details.

Due to its role in lipid biosynthesis as well as in the stress responses, an increased GPDH activity in plants is desirable. Transgenic approaches to over express either a plant or a non-plant GPDH gene in a plant can, in principle, be expected to increase GPDH activity. However, there are several advantages inherent in inserting a non-plant gene into a plant genome. It is well established that introducing the same plant gene back to its originating species, even under sense-orientation, can result in a decrease of the over all enzyme activity due to co-suppression. Genes of different origin (heterologous), especially those from evolutionarily distantly related species, can be expected to be free of this impediment. More importantly, proteins of identical enzymatic function are often regulated through different schemes in different species. A heterologous enzyme may potentially be free of controlling factors that inhibit the endogenous enzyme.

The heterologous enzyme that is expressed in the plant, in the method of the invention, may be any glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase that exhibits decreased inhibition of glycerol-3-phosphate production in the plant. Such enzymes are called feed-back defective. In a preferred embodiment, the heterologous enzyme is a glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase having a single amino acid mutation. The mutation should not greatly decrease glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase activity, but should decrease inhibition of the enzyme by glycerol-3-phosphate. One allele of the a *E. coli* *gpsA* gene, *gpsA2^{FR}*, has been reported to encode an altered version of the GPDH protein defective in feedback inhibition¹⁰. In a preferred embodiment, the method of the invention uses a vector comprising the gene *gpsA2^{FR}*. The inventors identified a point mutation in the *gpsA2^{FR}* sequence: replacement of A by C in

the third nucleotide of codon 255 in *gpsA*. The mutation results in substitution of Glu²⁵⁵ (GAA) for Asp²⁵⁵ (GAC) in the encoded protein. The sequences of the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene and the deduced amino acid sequence of the gene are shown in FIG. 1. The gene sequence is listed in SEQ ID NO: 1, and the encoded protein is listed in SEQ ID NO: 2.

The vector may be any vector that is suitable for transforming the plant species used. Examples of suitable vectors include pHS737, pHS738, pRD400¹¹; pBin19¹²; and pCGN3223¹³.

GPDH is common to the biosynthetic pathway of all plants. The method of the invention can therefore be used with any plant. The inventors chose to use the model plant species *Arabidopsis thaliana*. As a result of the ease with which this plant lends itself to work in both classical and molecular genetics, *Arabidopsis* has come to be widely used as a model organism in plant molecular genetics, development, physiology and biochemistry^{14,15,16}. This dicotyledonous plant is also closely related to *Brassica* crop genus and it is increasingly apparent that information concerning the genetic control of basic biological processes in *Arabidopsis* will be transferable to other species¹⁷.

Indeed, there are numerous examples wherein studies of the molecular biology and biochemistry of a particular metabolic pathway or developmental process and the possibility of genetically engineering a plant to bring about changes to said metabolic pathway or process, has first been tested in the model plant *Arabidopsis*, and then shown to yield similar phenotypes in other plants, particularly crop plants.

Expressing a heterologous GPDH in a plant, according to the method of the invention, leads to altered fatty acid content in the triacylglycerols of the plant. It is often desirable to alter the fatty acid content of glycerolipids to achieve certain desired characteristics in oil seeds. For example, for oils destined for human consumption, it may be wished to increase unsaturated fatty acid content. For other uses, it may be desirable to increase the saturated fatty acid content. The inventors have found that plant transformants

over-expressing the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene produce glycerolipids having an increased proportion of 16 carbon fatty acids and a concomitant decrease of 18 carbon fatty acids.

Due to the relationship of GPDH to glycerolipid synthesis, the method of the invention is particularly suited for use with oil seed bearing plants. The term oil seed bearing plant is meant to encompass any plant or crop from which the oil may be isolated in marketable quantity. Some plants or crops having glycerolipids with particularly interesting fatty acid composition are grown for the production of glycerolipids, even though the lipid content is low (e.g. less than 1 wt%). The method of the invention may be used in such plants to modify the fatty acid content of the glycerolipid. Preferred plants or crops are those having a seed lipid content of at least 1 wt%. Some illustrative examples of oil seed crops are as follows (trivial names are given in parentheses):

Borago officinalis (Borage); *Brassica* species, for example mustards, canola, rape, *B. campestris*, *B. napus*, *B. rapa*; *Cannabis sativa* (Hemp, widely uses as a vegetable oil in Asia); *Carthamus tinctorius* (Safflower); *Cocos nucifera* (Coconut); *Crambe abyssinica* (Crambe); *Cuphea* species (*Cuphea* produce medium chain fatty acids of industrial interest); *Elaeis guinensis* (African oil palm); *Elaeis oleifera* (American oil palm); *Glycine max* (Soybean); *Gossypium hirsutum* (Cotton - American); *Gossypium barbadense* (Cotton - Egyptian); *Gossypium herbaceum* (Cotton - Asiatic); *Helianthus annuus* (Sunflower); *Linum usitatissimum* (Linseed or flax); *Oenothera biennis* (Evening primrose); *Olea europea* (Olive); *Oryza sativa* (Rice); *Ricinus communis* (Castor); *Sesamum indicum* (Sesame); *Soja max* (Soybean - note *Glycine max* is the major species); *Triticum* species (Wheat); and *Zea maize* (Corn).

GPDH consumes NADH, and therefore plays an important role in maintaining a healthy cellular redox balance. Stress conditions often result in perturbation of plant metabolism, and particularly redox status. Stress conditions include such things as dryness, excessive humidity, excessive heat, excessive cold, excessive sunlight, and physical damage to the plant. Such

agents can lead to higher than normal levels of NADH. Excessive NADH can generate high concentrations of reactive oxygen species (ROS) that are hazardous to proteins and nucleic acids, and may even lead to cell death. An increased GPDH activity, as induced by the method of the invention, improves the capacity of plants to maintain cellular redox balance, thereby leading to an enhanced tolerance to stress.

Another type of stress suffered by plants is osmotic stress. This results when the plant is forced to grow in an environment in which the external water supply has an unusually high concentration of solute. The most usual solutes that are encountered include salts (particularly NaCl), however, in polluted areas, other solutes might be encountered. the method of the invention leads to increased levels of glycerol and/or glycerol-3-phosphate in the tissues of the transformed plant. Glycerol acts as an osmo-protectant, allowing the transformed plant to grow in conditions that would normally not support it.

A heterologous gene encoding GPDH activity can be introduced into genome of plants and expressed using conventional genetic engineering techniques. The most developed methodology for inserting genes into plant genomes is *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* mediated transformation. Other techniques known in the art of introducing DNA into plants include electroporation, chemically-mediated DNA uptake, and the use of microprojectiles.

The invention will be described in more detail with reference to the following examples. The examples serve only to illustrate the invention.

Specific embodiments

a. Molecular Biological Techniques

For a general description of some of the techniques used, see Ausubel *et al* *Current protocols in Molecular Biology*, Vols 1, 2, 3, (1995) New York: Wiley, incorporated herein by reference.

b. Identification of the point mutation of the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene from *Escherichia coli* strain BB26R.

In order to investigate the structure of the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene, the inventors synthesised two primers, TTAGTGGCTGCTGCGCTC (GPSA3, SEQ ID NO: 3) and AACAAATGAACCAACGTAA (GPSA5, SEQ ID NO: 4), complementary to the sequences corresponding to the 3' and 5' end of the *gpsA* gene, respectively. PCR amplifications were performed with template DNA isolated from wild type *E. coli* K12 and from strain BB26R, respectively. The BB26R strain harbouring the *gpsA2^{FR}* allele can be obtained according to Cronan *et al.*. The PCR products were purified with QIAquick™ PCR purification Kit (Qiagen™) and fully sequenced. The sequences of *gpsA* (wild type) and *gpsA2^{FR}* (mutant) were compared through sequence alignment using the computer program DNASTar™.

c. Construction of a plant transformation vector for *gpsA^{FR}*

Primers GAGAGCTCTTAGTGGCTGCTGCGCTC (GPSA31, SEQ ID NO: 5) and GAAGAAGGATCCAACAATGAACCAACGTAA (GPSA51, SEQ ID NO: 6) were designed according to the sequence of *gpsA2^{FR}*. At the 5' end of GPSA31, a *SacI* restriction site was added, while a *BamHI* restriction site was added at the 5' end of GPSA5. The primers were used to perform PCR amplification of the *gpsA2^{FR}* sequence. The PCR products were purified with QIAquick™ PCR purification Kit (Qiagen) and digested with *SacI*/*BamHI*. The *SacI*/*BamHI* digested *gpsA2^{FR}* DNA fragment was subsequently inserted into the *Agrobacterium* binary vector pBI121 (Clontech) to replace the *SacI*/*BamHI* region covering the GUS gene. The resultant plant transformation vector is designated as pGPSA-VI (deposited August 31, 2000, at the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Blvd. Manassas, VA 20110-2209, accession no. PTA-2433). The *gpsA2^{FR}* gene expression cassette in pGPSA-VI contains the *gpsA2^{FR}*-encoding region driven by the constitutive 35S promoter. Its 3' end is flanked by the NOS terminator. The junction region between the 35S promoter

and the *gpsA2^{FR}* encoding sequence in pGPSA-VI was confirmed through sequencing. The *gpsA2^{FR}* protein will thus be expressed in all plant tissues including vegetative and reproductive (seed) tissues once the gene expression cassette is incorporated into the plant genome.

5

d. Plant Growth Conditions

Arabidopsis thaliana was chosen as the plant host to test the effect of the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene since it is widely recognised as a laboratory model plant for genetic and biochemical studies. Moreover, *A. thaliana* in many aspects resembles *Brassica napus*, and is considered an oilseed plant. Genetic manipulations that are successful with *A. thaliana* can be applied to other species¹⁸. All *A. thaliana* control and transgenic plants were grown at the same time, in controlled growth chambers, under 16 hr fluorescent illumination (150-200 $\mu\text{E}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{sec}^{-1}$), 8 hr dark at 22 °C., as described previously¹⁹.

15

e. Plant Transformation

Plasmid pGPSA-VI was introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain GV3101 bearing helper nopaline plasmid pMP90, via electroporation. Wild type *A. thaliana* plants of ecotype Columbia were grown in soil. Plants one week after bolting were vacuum-infiltrated over night with a suspension of *A. tumefaciens* strain GV3101 harbouring pGPSA-VI ²⁰.

After infiltration, plants were grown to set seeds (T1). Dry seeds (T1) were harvested in bulk and screened on selective medium with 50 mg/L kanamycin. After two to three weeks on selective medium, kanamycin resistant seedlings (T1) which appeared as green were transformed to soil to allow growing to maturity. Seeds (T2) from the T1 plants were harvested and germinated on kanamycin plates to test segregation ratios. A typical single gene insertion event would give rise to a kanamycin resistant/sensitive ratio of 3:1. To further confirm the integration of the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene, DNA was isolated from selected transgenic lines to perform Southern blot analysis with probes prepared with

30

gpsA2^{FR} DNA. Total RNA was also isolated for Northern analysis to confirm the expression of the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene.

f. Fatty acid profile analysis

- 5 Lipids were isolated from developing leaves as described by Katavic *et al.*
21and the fatty acid compositions were analysed by Gas Chromatography.

g. Analysis of plant tolerance towards salinity stress

- The salt tolerance of *A. thaliana* ecotype Columbia (wild-type) plants and
10 plants over-expressing the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene was measured using a protocol
reported by Apse *et al* ²². Pots of wild-type plants and each of the four
transgenic lines (designated as #7, #13, #54 and #58) over-expressing *gpsA2^{FR}*
gene were divided into five groups (labelled A through E). The plants were
planted in 4' pots with each pot containing 4 plants. The plants were grown for
15 two-weeks with nutrients-only [22 g of 20:20:20 plant nutrient (Plant Products
Co. Ltd., Canada) in 80 litres of water] solutions to ensure even growth of all
plants. Afterwards, every alternate day over a 16-day watering regime, 25 ml of
a diluted nutrient solution was applied. The control (A) group received the
nutrient -only solution with no NaCl supplementation. The remaining groups
20 were watered with nutrient solution supplemented with NaCl. The
concentrations of NaCl supplementation were increased stepwise by 50 mM
every 4 days for each group, to the indicated maximum: (A) 0 mM NaCl, (B) 50
mM NaCl, (C) 100 mM NaCl, (D) 150 mM NaCl, and (E) 200 mM NaCl. The
plants were monitored for their phenotype, flowering time etc.

- 25 Seed germination assays were performed with surface sterilised
Arabidopsis seeds of wild type and selected T3 transgenic lines sown in Petri
dishes containing 20 ml half strength MS medium²³, supplemented with B5
vitamins and 2% sucrose. For the salt stress germination assay, various
concentrations of NaCl were added. Cultures were grown at 22 °C under
30 fluorescent light, 16h light and 8h dark. Seed germination was recorded after a

period of 10 days. The emergence of radicle and cotyledons was considered as evidence of germination.

Results

5

The *gpsA2^{FR}* gene has a point mutation that alters one amino acid Residue in the GPDH protein (*gpsA2^{FR}*)

The biosynthesis of G-3-P in *Escherichia coli* was initially investigated by Kito and Pizer²⁴. The *gpsA* locus located at minute 71 of the *E. coli* genetic map was determined to be the structural gene for the biosynthetic glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase by Cronan and Bell²⁵. The nucleotide sequence and the deduced amino acid sequence of the *Escherichia coli* *gpsA* gene was reported previously²⁶. Biochemical studies on phospholipid biosynthesis mutants indicated that the cellular level of G-3-P must be tightly regulated Bell (1974), *J. Bacteriol.* 117, 1065-1076]. The *E. coli* mutant, *plsB*, possesses a glycerol-P acyltransferase with an apparent K_m for G-3-P over 10 times higher than normal. Subsequently, revertants of the *plsB* mutant, BB26R, were identified²⁷. The glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase activities of these revertants were about 20-fold less sensitive to feedback inhibition by G-3-P. These feedback resistant *gpsA* alleles were named *gpsA2^{FR}*. The molecular mechanism behind the *gpsA2^{FR}* protein was unknown. The *gpsA2^{FR}* gene was cloned from strain BB26R and its nucleotide sequence was determined. Sequence analysis indicated that *gpsA2^{FR}* differs from *gpsA* at only one nucleotide base. The point mutation, a replacement of A from C at the third nucleotide of codon 255 in *gpsA* (FIG. 1) was founded in the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene. This point mutation resulted in a change of Glu²⁵⁵ (GAA) from Asp²⁵⁵ (GAC) in the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase enzyme protein.

It has now been shown that the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene harbours a point mutation in comparison to the wild type *gpsA* gene. The inventors have demonstrated that the point mutation is the reason why the GPDH enzyme is 20 time less sensitive

to G-3-P feedback inhibition than the wild type. As a result, the cellular G-3-P could reach a level higher than a wild type *gpsA* could generate.

5 **Introduction of the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene into plant genomes does not affect plant development**

A large number of *gpsA2^{FR}* transgenic plants were generated. These transgenic plants (T1) were initially screened for kanamycin resistance in kanamycin supplemented ½ MS medium. All T1 transgenic plants under our growing conditions appeared indistinguishable from wild type *A. thaliana* control, and developed at the same pace as that of the wild type plants when transferred into soil. The fertility and the seed yield were also not affected by the transgene. It thus proved that the integration of the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene did not have any adversary effect on plant growth and reproduction. The segregation ratios of the (T2) seeds from the T1 plants with regard to kanamycin resistance were investigated. Transgenic line #7, #13, #54, #58 were selected for further study since segregation analysis indicated that these lines were single-insertion transgenic lines. To further verify the incorporation of *gpsA^{FR}* gene into plant genome, genomic DNA was isolated from T3 plant seedlings of line #7, #13, #54, #58, respectively. Southern analysis of genomic DNA digested with three different restriction enzymes showed that these lines contain a single copy of the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene, and the transgene is inherently stable (FIG. 4). Northern analysis with RNA extracted from these lines confirmed that the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene is expressed at a high level in these transgenic lines. Therefore, the introduction and expression of the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene into higher plants was accomplished.

25

***A. thaliana* *gpsA2^{FR}* transformants have altered fatty acid profiles**

Total lipids were extracted from leaf tissues of transgenic plants as well as wild type control, and the fatty acid compositions were analysed using Gas Chromatography. In order to minimise any difference that might exist during plant development, care was taken to ensure all plant leaves collected were at

30

the same developmental stage. Reproducible results were obtained with leaves collected from several wild type plants, confirming that there were no significant differences with regard to fatty acid profiles among wild type plants. Data from leaves of the *A. thaliana* transgenic plants, however, indicated that the *gpsA2^{FR}* gene product affects fatty acid composition. As shown in FIG. 5, *gpsA2^{FR}* transgenic plants consistently had elevated levels of 16 carbon fatty acids, and proportionately decreased level of 18 carbon fatty acid. Specifically, the transgenic plants showed about a 2-5 % increase of 16:0, and about a 1.5-3.5 % increase of 16:3 fatty acids. Concomitantly, the decrease on 18:2 and 18:3 fatty acids is at a 2-5% range (FIG. 5). Differences between the transgenic plants and the controls are also apparent if the ratios of the sum of 16-carbon (16C) fatty acid versus the sum of 18-carbon (18C) fatty acids are compared. For example, under the growing conditions described, transgenic line #58, line #13 and line #54 had 16C/18C ratios of 0.53, 0.6 and 0.68, respectively, while the ratio in control plants was 0.43. This phenotype is most likely a direct result of an increased supply of G-3-P generated by the high GPDH activity in the transgenic plants. It is consistent with previous report by Gardiner *et al*, in which an increased ratio of 16C/18C fatty acids was observed among newly synthesised fatty acids when elevated amounts of G-3-P were fed to isolated plastids²⁸.

The *gpsA2^{FR}* gene improved plant stress tolerance

As stated previously, GPDH consumes NADH and regenerates NAD⁺. Lowering cellular [NADH] has beneficial effects on mitochondrial respiration and energy charge. GPDH participates in the control of cellular redox status, and possibly reduces the concentration of potentially damaging reactive oxygen species. Plant cells are known to go through an oxidative burst under stress conditions, often leading to cell death.

The present study revealed that the *gpsA2^{FR}* transgenic plants possessed enhanced salinity tolerance.

The enhanced salinity tolerance could be observed at different developmental stages. Transgenic plant seeds germinated at the same frequency as that of the non-transgenic control plants on $\frac{1}{2}$ MS medium (FIG. 6, upper panel). However, on media with added salt (Fig. 6, lower panel), the wild type germinated at only about 55%, while transgenic lines #54, #58, #7 and #13 germinated at a rate of 90%, 86%, 87% and 95%, respectively. The germination frequencies of line #13 seeds were further evaluated with various NaCl concentrations. As shown in FIG.7, in all concentrations of NaCl examined, line #13 seeds consistently showed higher germination rates than that of the wild type plant seeds. The most dramatic effect was observed with 250 mM NaCl, in which less than 40% of wild type seeds germinated, while 80% of the line #13 seeds germinated. In neither cases could auxotrophic growth be established from the germinated seeds.

Wild type *A. thaliana* could germinate reasonably well (80%) on medium containing 175 mM NaCl. However, seedling growth and development were severely retarded. In contrast, the growth rate of the transgenic plants was substantially higher. After 6 weeks, wild type plants developed chlorosis on leaf tissues and eventually died, while under the same conditions the transgenic plants still maintain relatively healthy green leaves. Plants growing in soil were also investigated with respect to salinity tolerance. The inventors followed the treatment protocol reported by Apse *et al*²⁹, designed to mimic field stress conditions. As shown in FIG. 8, the transgenic plants displayed advanced growth and developmental profiles in comparison to those of wild type plants. Most of the wild type plants repeatedly treated with 50 mM NaCl appeared severely stressed with darkened leaf colour. The same treatment did not seem to affect the growth and reproduction of the transgenic lines. Wild type plants ceased to grow and eventually died when solutions containing salt at 100 mM were applied, while the majority of the transgenic plants developed to maturity and produced seeds. When a watering regime was carried out to a salt concentration of 150 mM NaCl, the transgenic plants showed apparent stressed

phenotype, but were still able to produce seeds, albeit with short siliques and very little seed yield. Plants from line # 54 exhibited the most improved salinity among the transgenic lines tested. They produced seeds even when watering reached a salt concentration of 200 mM NaCl.

AMERICAN TYPE CULTURE COLLECTION

**10801 University Blvd.
Manassas, VA 20110-2209
Telephone: 703-365-2700
Fax: 703-365-2745**

FACSIMILE

Date: September 7, 2000

To: Jitao Zou
Fax Number: 306-975-4839

From: ATCC Patent Depository **Number of pages:** 1 (including this page)

REFERENCE: Patent Deposit

Escherichia coli BB26R with DNA insert: pGPSA VI assigned PTA-2433.

Date of Deposit: August 31, 2000 Paperwork will be forwarded to you in a few days.
An invoice will be sent under separate cover. The Mastercard account of Irene Howe
will be charged as follows:

Standard storage/informing	\$ 1,100.00
Viability Test	<u>200.00</u>
Total amount to PTA-2433	\$ 1,300.00


Tanya Nunally, Patent Specialist
ATCC Patent Depository

REFERENCES (incorporated herein by reference)

- ¹ Gee *et al.*, (1988) *Plant Physiol.* 86, 98-103; Gee *et al.*, (1988) *Plant Physiol.* 87, 379-383.
- ² Kirsh *et al.*, (1992) *Plant Physiol.* 100, 352-359
- ³ Hsu and Fox (1970) *J. Bacteriol.* 103, 410-416; Bell (1974) *J. Bacteriol.* 117, 1065-1076
- ⁴ Ansell *et al.*, (1997), *EMBO J.* 16, 2179-2187.
- ⁵ Brown (1990), in *Micorbial Water Stress Physiology, Principles and Perspectives*. John Wiley & Sons, New York
- ⁶ Larsson *et al.*, (1993), *Mol. Microbiol.* 10, 1101-1111.
- ⁷ Ansell *et al.*, (1997), *EMBO J.* 16, 2179-2187.
- ⁸ Husic and Tolbert, (1986), *Plant Physiol.* 82, 594-596; Ben-Amotz and Avron, (1983), *Annu Rev Microbiol.* 37, 95-119.
- ⁹ Hausmann *et al.*, (1995). In *Plant Lipid Metabolism*, (Kader, J.C., and Mazliak, P., eds), pp53-536, Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- ¹⁰ Bell and Cronan (1975), *J. Biol. Chem.* 250, 7147-7152.
- ¹¹ Datla RS, Hammerlindl JK, Panchuk B, Pelcher LE, Keller W. (1992). *Modified binary plant transformation vectors with the wild-type gene encoding NPTII*; *Gene* 122:383-384.
- ¹² Frisch DA, Harris-Haller LW, Yokubaitis NT, Thomas TL, Hardin SH, Hall TC. (1995). *Complete sequence of the binary vector Bin19*; *Plant Mol Biol* 27:405-409.
- ¹³ Roesler K, Shintani D, Savage L, Boddupalli S, Ohlrogge JB (1997) *Targeting of the Arabidopsis homomeric acetyl-coenzyme A carboxylase to plastids of rapeseeds*; *Plant Physiol* 113: 75-81
- ¹⁴ Meyerowitz, E.M. and Chang, C. (1985) Molecular biology of plant growth and development: *Arabidopsis thaliana* as an experimental system. In: *Developmental Biology*, Vol. 5, Plenum Press, NY., pp. 353-366.
- ¹⁵ Meyerowitz, E.M. (1987) *Arabidopsis thaliana*. *Ann. Rev. Genet.* 21: 93-111.
- ¹⁶ Goodman, H.M., Ecker, J.R. and Dean, C. (1995) The genome of *Arabidopsis thaliana*. *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* 92: 10831-10835.
- ¹⁷ Lagercrantz, U., Putterill, J., Coupland, G. and Lydiat, D. (1996) Comparative mapping in *Arabidopsis* and *Brassica*, fine scale genome collinearity and congruence of genes controlling flowering. *Plant J.* 9: 13-20.
- ¹⁸ see for example: Zou *et al.*, United States Patent No: 6,051,755, April 18, 2000.
- ¹⁹ Katavic *et al.* (1995), *Plant Physiol.* 108,399-409.
- ²⁰ Bechtolds *et al.* (C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris, *Sciences de la vie/Life sciences* 316, 1194-1199.
- ²¹ Katavic *et al.* (1995) *Plant Physiol.* 108:399-409.

-
- ²² Apse *et al* (1999) *Science* 285, 1256-1258.
- ²³ Murashige and Skoog (1962), *Physiol Plant* 15: 473-497.
- ²⁴ *J. Biol. Chem.* (1969), 244, 3316-3333.
- ²⁵ Cronan and Bell; (1974), *J. Bacteriol.* 118, 598-605
- ²⁶ Ye and Larson (1988), *J. Bacteriol.*, 170, 4209-4215.
- ²⁷ Bell and Cronan (1975), *J. Biol. Chem.* 250, 7147-7152.
- ²⁸ Gardiner *et al* (1982), *Plant Physiol.* 70, 1316-1320.
- ²⁹ Apse *et al* (1999) *Science* 285, 1256-1258.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for expressing in a plant a heterologous glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase that is less sensitive to feedback inhibition than wild type glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, the method comprising the steps of:
5 providing a vector comprising a DNA sequence encoding a glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase that is less sensitive to feedback inhibition than wild type glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; and transforming the plant with the vector.
10
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase has a single amino acid substitution which renders it feedback defective, while not significantly altering its catalytic ability.
- 15 3. A method according to claim 1, wherein the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase is gpsA2^{FR}.
4. A method according to claim 1, wherein the DNA sequence comprises a DNA sequence encoding the amino acid sequence listed in **SEQ ID NO: 2**.
20
5. A method according to claim 1, wherein the DNA sequence encoding the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase comprises the sequence listed in **SEQ ID NO: 1**.
25
6. A method according to claim 1, wherein the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase has the amino acid sequence listed in **SEQ ID NO: 2**.
7. A method according to claim 1, wherein the plant is an oil seed bearing plant.
30

8. A method according to claim 1, wherein the plant is of the genus *Brassica*.
- 5 9. A method according to claim 1, wherein the plant is *Arabidopsis thaliana*.
- 10 10. A plant expressing a heterologous glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase that is less sensitive to feedback inhibition than wild type glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.
- 11 11. A plant according to claim 10, wherein the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase has a single amino acid substitution which renders it feedback defective, while not significantly altering its catalytic ability.
- 15 12. A plant according to claim 10, wherein the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase is gpsA2^{FR}.
- 20 13. A plant according to claim 10, wherein the plant harbours a DNA sequence encoding the amino acid sequence listed in SEQ ID NO: 2.
- 25 14. A plant according to claim 10, wherein the plant harbours a DNA sequence as listed in SEQ ID NO: 1.
15. A plant according to claim 10, wherein the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase has the amino acid sequence listed in SEQ ID NO: 2.
16. A plant according to claim 10, wherein the plant is an oil seed bearing plant.

17. A plant according to claim 10, wherein the plant is of the genus *Brassica*.
18. A plant according to claim 10, wherein the plant is *Arabidopsis thaliana*.
- 5 19. A method for producing a genetically altered plant having altered fatty acid content in its glycerolipids, the method comprising the steps of: providing a vector comprising a DNA sequence encoding a glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase that is less sensitive to feedback inhibition than wild type glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; and
10 transforming the plant with the vector.
20. A method according to claim 19, wherein the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase has a single amino acid substitution which renders it
15 feedback defective, while not significantly altering its catalytic ability.
21. A method according to claim 19, wherein the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase is gpsA2^{FR}.
- 20 22. A method according to claim 19, wherein the DNA sequence comprises a DNA sequence encoding the amino acid sequence listed in SEQ ID NO: 2.
23. A method according to claim 19, wherein the DNA sequence encoding
25 the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase comprises the sequence listed in SEQ ID NO: 1.
24. A method according to claim 19, wherein the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase has the amino acid sequence listed in SEQ ID NO: 2.

25. A method according to claim 19, wherein the plant is an oil seed bearing plant.
- 5 26. A method according to claim 19, wherein the plant is of the genus *Brassica*.
27. A method according to claim 19, wherein the plant is *Arabidopsis thaliana*.
- 10 28. A method according to claim 19, wherein the plant glycerolipid has elevated levels of C16 fatty acids.
- 15 29. A method for producing a genetically altered plant having increased stress tolerance relative to the wild type, the method comprising the steps of:
providing a vector comprising a DNA sequence encoding a glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase that is less sensitive to feedback inhibition than wild type glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; and transforming the plant with the vector.
- 20 30. A method according to claim 29, wherein the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase has a single amino acid substitution which renders it feedback defective, while not significantly altering its catalytic ability.
- 25 31. A method according to claim 29, wherein the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase is gpsA2^{FR}.
- 30 32. A method according to claim 29, wherein the DNA sequence comprises a DNA sequence encoding the amino acid sequence listed in SEQ ID NO: 2.

33. A method according to claim 29, wherein the DNA sequence encoding the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase comprises the sequence listed in SEQ ID NO: 1.
- 5 34. A method according to claim 29, wherein the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase has the amino acid sequence listed in SEQ ID NO: 2.
35. A method according to claim 29, wherein the plant is an oil seed bearing plant.
- 10 36. A method according to claim 29, wherein the plant is of the genus *Brassica*.
- 15 37. A method according to claim 29, wherein the plant is *Arabidopsis thaliana*.
38. A method according to claim 29, wherein the stress is osmotic stress.
- 20 39. A vector for genetically transforming a plant, wherein the vector comprises a DNA encoding a protein having glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase activity, and the plant, after transforming, exhibits enhanced biosynthesis of glycerol and/or glycerol-3-phosphate.

Figure 1

```

1 atgaaccaacgtaatgcttcaatgactgtgatcggtgccggtcgc
  M N Q R N A S M T V I G A G S 15
46 tacggcaccgctcttgccatcacccctggcaagaatggccacgag
  Y G T A L A I T L A R N G H E 30
91 gttgtcctctggggccatgaccctgaacatatcgcaacgcttgaa
  V V L W G H D P E H I A T L E 45
136 cgcgaccgctgtaacgcgcggtttctccccgatgtgccttttccc
  R D R C N A A F L P D V P F P 60
181 gatacgctccatcttgaaagcgatctcgccactgcgctggcagcc
  D T L H L E S D L A T A L A A 75
226 agccgtaatatctcgtcgtcggtaccagccatgtctttggtgaa
  S R N I L V V V P S H V F G E 90
271 gtgctgcgccagattaaaccactgatgcgtcctgatgcgcgtcgtg
  V L R Q I K P L M R P D A R L 105
316 gtgtgggcgaccaaagggctggaagcggaaaccggacgtctgtta
  V W A T K G L E A E T G R L L 120
361 caggacgtggcgcgtgaggccttaggcgatcaaattccgctggcg
  Q D V A R E A L G D Q I P L A 135
406 gttatctctggcccaacgtttgcgaaagaactggcggcagggttta
  V I S G P T F A K E L A A G L 150
451 ccgacagctatttcgctggcctcgaccgatcagacctttgccgat
  P T A I S L A S T D Q T F A D 165
496 gatctccagcagctgctgcactgcggcaaaagtttccgcggttac
  D L Q Q L L H C G K S F R V Y 180
541 agcaatccggattttcattggcgtgcagcttggcggcgcggtgaaa
  S N P D F I G V Q L G G A V K 195
586 aacgttattgccattggtgcgggggatgtccgacggtatcggtttt
  N V I A I G A G M S D G I G F 210
631 ggtgcgaatgcgcgtacggcgctgatcaccgtgggctggctgaa
  G A N A R T A L I T R G L A E 225
676 atgtcgcgtcttggtgcggcgctgggtgccgaccctgccaccttt
  M S R L G A A L G A D P A T F 240
721 atgggcatggcggggcttggcgatctggtgcttacctgtaccgaa*
  M G M A G L G D L V L T C T E 255
766 aaccagtcgcgtaaccgccgttttggcatgatgctcgggtcagggc
  N Q S R N R R F G M M L G Q G 270
811 atggatgtacaaagcgcgcaggagaagattggtcaggtggtggaa
  M D V Q S A Q E K I G Q V V E 285
856 ggctaccgcaatacgaaagaagtccgcgaactggcgcacgccttc
  G Y R N T K E V R E L A H R F 300
901 ggcgttgaaatgccataaccgaggaaatttatcaagtattatat
  G V E M P I T E E I Y Q V L Y 315
946 tgcggaaaaaacgcgcgcgaggcagcattgactttactaggtcgt
  C G K N A R E A A L T L L G R 330
991 gcacgcaaggacgagcgcagcagccactaa 1020
  A R K D E R S S H * 339

```


Figure 3

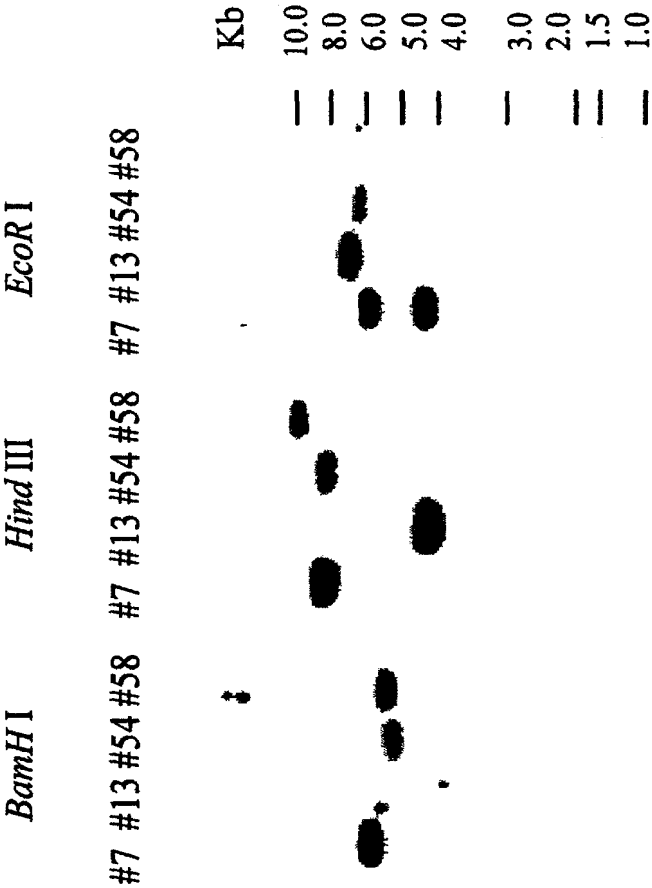


Figure 4

#7 #13 #54 #58

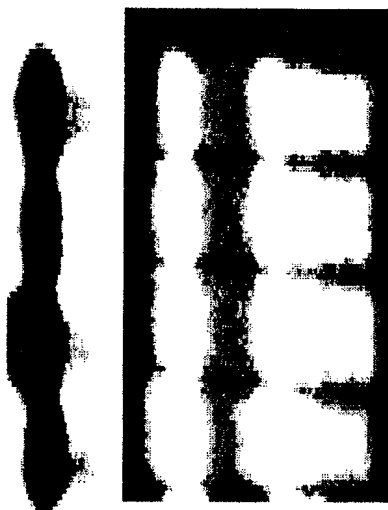


Figure 5

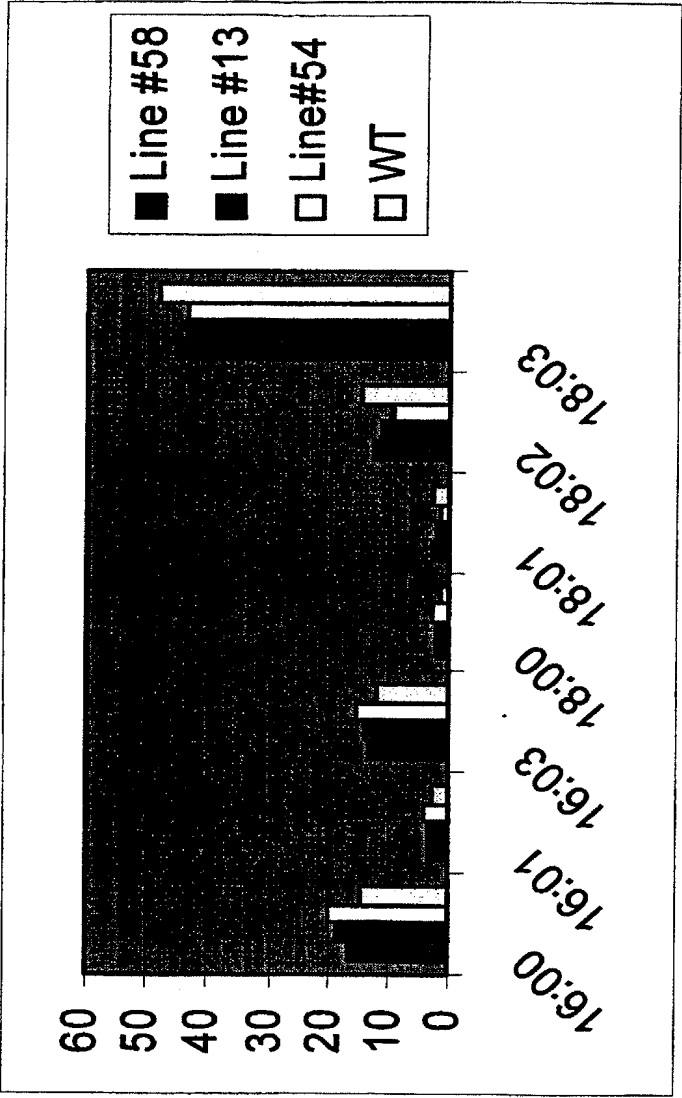


Figure 6

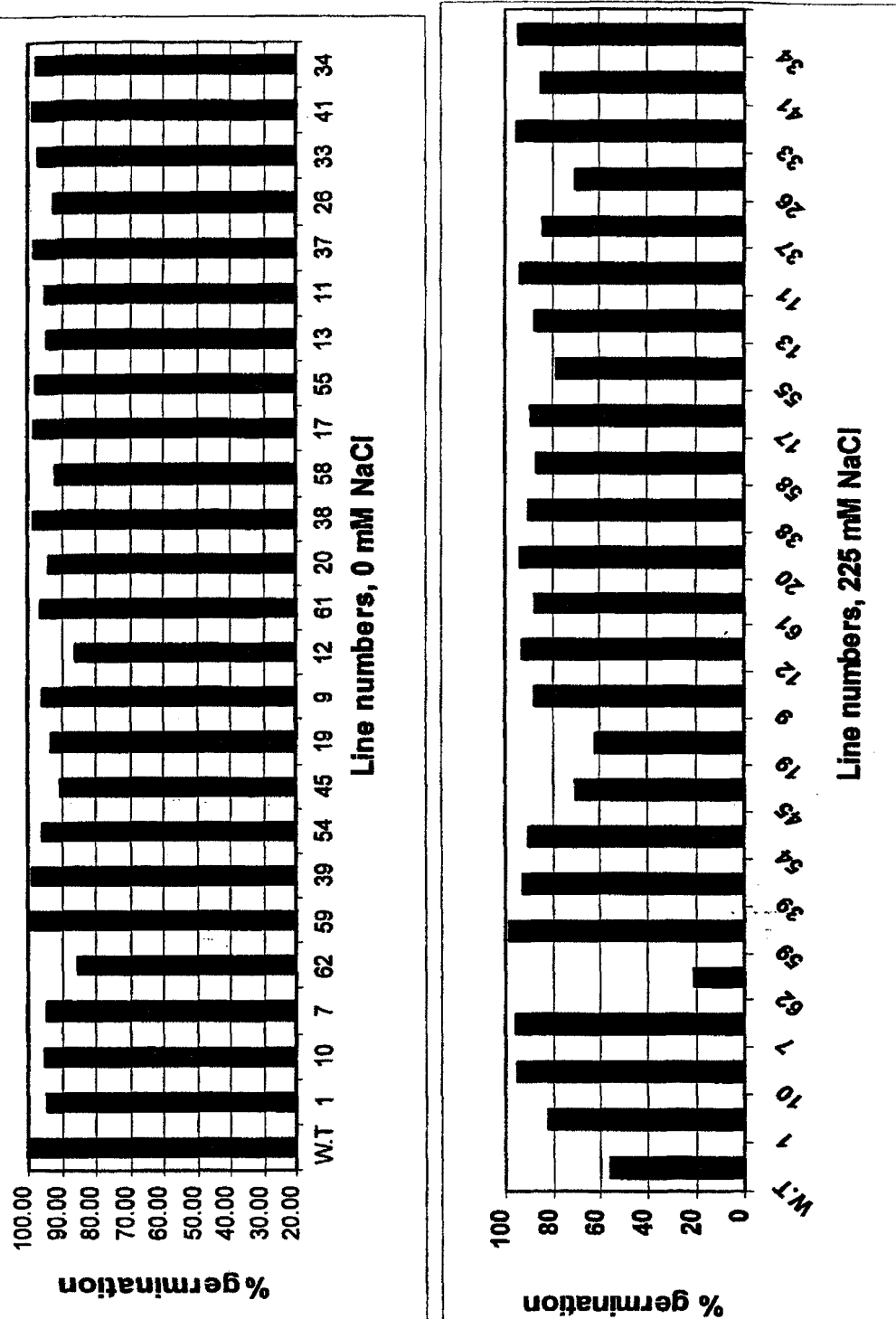


Figure 7

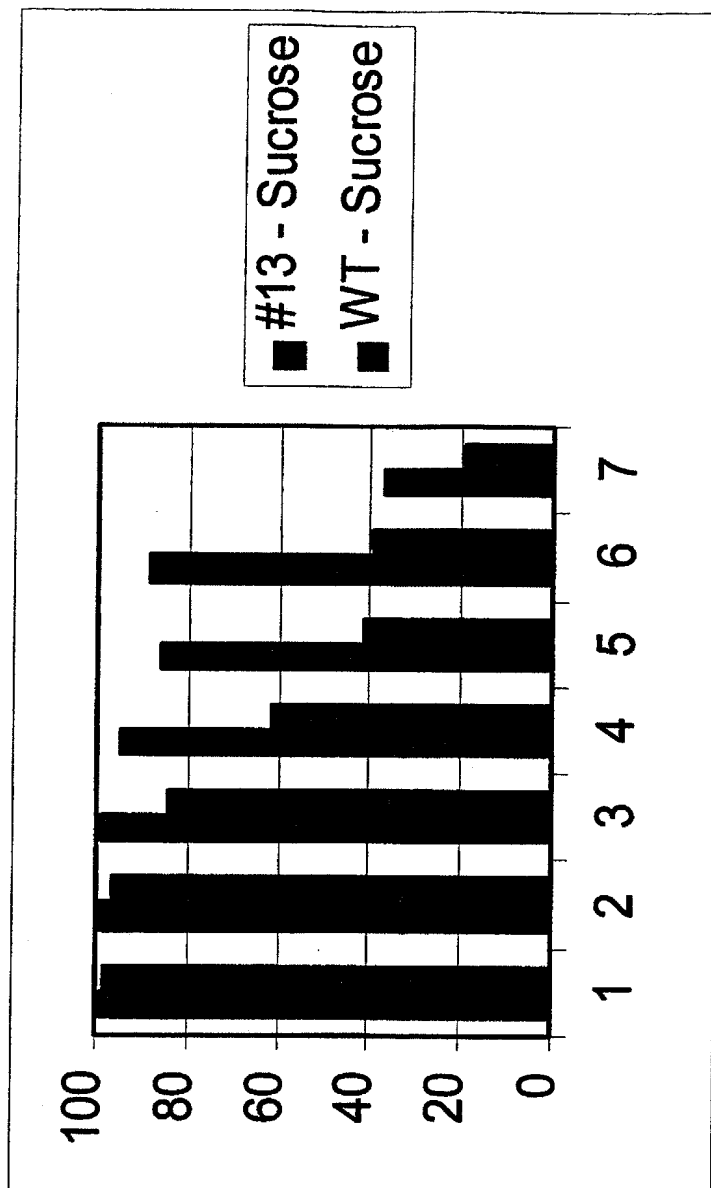
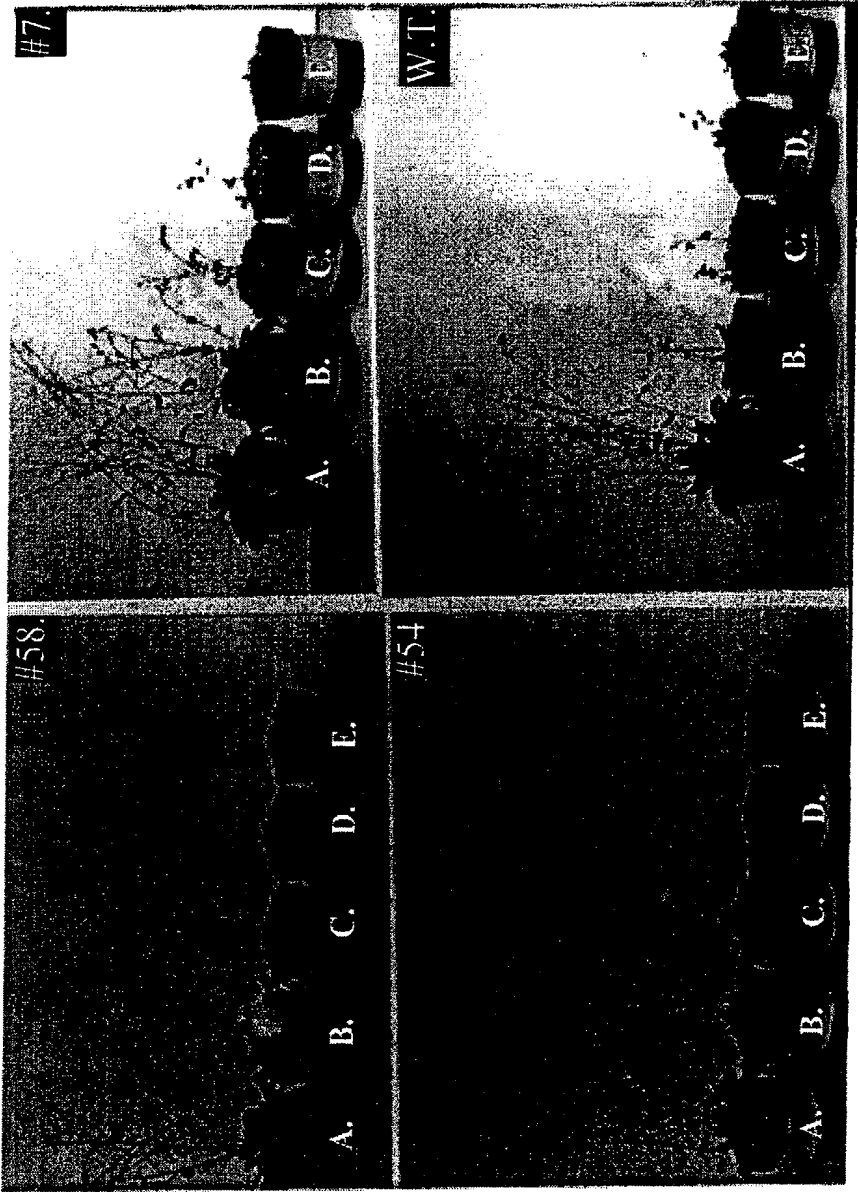


Figure 8



SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> National Research Council of Canada

<120> Transgenic manipulation of sn-glycerol-3-phosphate and
glycerol production with a feedback defective
glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase gene

<130> 45419

<140>

<141>

<150> US60/155133

<151> 1999-09-22

<160> 6

<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.1

<210> 1

<211> 1020

<212> DNA

<213> Escherichia coli

<400> 1

```
atgaaccaac gtaatgcttc aatgactgtg atcgggtgccg gctcgtacgg caccgctctt 60
gccatcaccc tggcaagaaa tggccacgag gttgtcctct ggggccatga ccctgaacat 120
atcgcaacgc ttgaacgcga ccgctgtaac gccgcgtttc tccccgatgt gccttttccc 180
gatacgctcc atcttgaaag cgatctcgcc actgcgctgg cagccagccg taatattctc 240
gtcgtcgtac ccagccatgt ctttggtgaa gtgctgcgcc agattaaacc actgatgcgt 300
cctgatgcgc gtctgggtgtg ggcgaccaa gggctggaag cggaaaccgg acgtctgtta 360
caggacgtgg cgcgtgaggc cttaggcgat caaatccgc tggcggttat ctctggccca 420
acgtttgcga aagaactggc ggcaggttta ccgacagcta ttctgctggc ctcgaccgat 480
cagacctttg ccgatgatct ccagcagctg ctgcactgcg gcaaaaagttt ccgcgtttac 540
agcaatccgg atttcattgg cgtgcagctt ggcggcgcg tgaaaaacgt tattgccatt 600
ggtgcgggga tgtccgacgg tatcggtttt ggtgcgaatg cgcgtacggc gctgatcacc 660
cgtgggctgg ctgaaatgtc gcgtcttggg gcggcgctgg gtgcggaccc tgccaccttt 720
atgggcatgg cggggcttgg cgatctgggt cttacctgta ccgaaaacca gtcgcgtaac 780
```

cgccgttttg gcatgatgct cggtcagggc atggatgtac aaagcgcgca ggagaagatt 840
 ggtcaggtgg tggaaggcta ccgcaatacg aaagaagtcc gcgaactggc gcatcgcttc 900
 ggcgttgaaa tgccaataac cgaggaaatt tatcaagtat tatattgcgg aaaaaacgcg 960
 cgcgaggcag cattgacttt actaggtcgt gcacgcaagg acgagcgcag cagccactaa 1020

<210> 2

<211> 339

<212> PRT

<213> Escherichia coli

<400> 2

Met Asn Gln Arg Asn Ala Ser Met Thr Val Ile Gly Ala Gly Ser Tyr
 1 5 10 15

Gly Thr Ala Leu Ala Ile Thr Leu Ala Arg Asn Gly His Glu Val Val
 20 25 30

Leu Trp Gly His Asp Pro Glu His Ile Ala Thr Leu Glu Arg Asp Arg
 35 40 45

Cys Asn Ala Ala Phe Leu Pro Asp Val Pro Phe Pro Asp Thr Leu His
 50 55 60

Leu Glu Ser Asp Leu Ala Thr Ala Leu Ala Ala Ser Arg Asn Ile Leu
 65 70 75 80

Val Val Val Pro Ser His Val Phe Gly Glu Val Leu Arg Gln Ile Lys
 85 90 95

Pro Leu Met Arg Pro Asp Ala Arg Leu Val Trp Ala Thr Lys Gly Leu
 100 105 110

Glu Ala Glu Thr Gly Arg Leu Leu Gln Asp Val Ala Arg Glu Ala Leu
 115 120 125

Gly Asp Gln Ile Pro Leu Ala Val Ile Ser Gly Pro Thr Phe Ala Lys
 130 135 140

3/5

Glu Leu Ala Ala Gly Leu Pro Thr Ala Ile Ser Leu Ala Ser Thr Asp
145 150 155 160

Gln Thr Phe Ala Asp Asp Leu Gln Gln Leu Leu His Cys Gly Lys Ser
165 170 175

Phe Arg Val Tyr Ser Asn Pro Asp Phe Ile Gly Val Gln Leu Gly Gly
180 185 190

Ala Val Lys Asn Val Ile Ala Ile Gly Ala Gly Met Ser Asp Gly Ile
195 200 205

Gly Phe Gly Ala Asn Ala Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Thr Arg Gly Leu Ala
210 215 220

Glu Met Ser Arg Leu Gly Ala Ala Leu Gly Ala Asp Pro Ala Thr Phe
225 230 235 240

Met Gly Met Ala Gly Leu Gly Asp Leu Val Leu Thr Cys Thr Glu Asn
245 250 255

Gln Ser Arg Asn Arg Arg Phe Gly Met Met Leu Gly Gln Gly Met Asp
260 265 270

Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Glu Lys Ile Gly Gln Val Val Glu Gly Tyr Arg
275 280 285

Asn Thr Lys Glu Val Arg Glu Leu Ala His Arg Phe Gly Val Glu Met
290 295 300

Pro Ile Thr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Gln Val Leu Tyr Cys Gly Lys Asn Ala
305 310 315 320

Arg Glu Ala Ala Leu Thr Leu Leu Gly Arg Ala Arg Lys Asp Glu Arg
325 330 335

Ser Ser His

<210> 3
<211> 18
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: PCR primer
GPSA3

<400> 3
ttagtggctg ctgcgctc

18

<210> 4
<211> 18
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: PCR primer
GPSA5

<400> 4
aacaatgaac caacgtaa

18

<210> 5
<211> 26
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: PCR primer
GPSA31

<400> 5
gagagctctt agtggctgct gcgctc

26

<210> 6

<211> 30

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: PCR primer
GPSA51

<400> 6

gaagaaggat ccaacaatga accaacgtaa

30

PCT

45419-PT

Original (for SUBMISSION) - printed on 21.09.2000 03:30:59 PM

0-1	Form - PCT/RO/134 (EASY) Indications Relating to Deposited Microorganism(s) or Other Biological Material (PCT Rule 13bis)	
0-1-1	Prepared using	PCT-EASY Version 2.91 (updated 01.07.2000)
0-2	International Application No.	PCT / CA 00 / 01096
0-3	Applicant's or agent's file reference	45419 - PT
1	The indications made below relate to the deposited microorganism(s) or other biological material referred to in the description on:	
1-1	page	10
1-2	line	27
1-3	Identification of Deposit	
1-3-1	Name of depositary institution	American Type Culture Collection
1-3-2	Address of depositary institution	10801 University Blvd., Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 United States of America
1-3-3	Date of deposit	31 August 2000 (31.08.2000)
1-3-4	Accession Number	ATCC 2433
1-4	Additional Indications	NONE
1-5	Designated States for Which Indications are Made	all designated States
1-6	Separate Furnishing of Indications	NONE
	These indications will be submitted to the International Bureau later	

FOR RECEIVING OFFICE USE ONLY

0-4	This form was received with the international application: (yes or no)	yes
0-4-1	Authorized officer	Carole Millain

FOR INTERNATIONAL BUREAU USE ONLY

0-5	This form was received by the international Bureau on:	
0-5-1	Authorized officer	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/CA 00/01096

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C12N15/82 C12N15/53 A01H5/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C12N A01H

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, BIOSIS, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 95 06733 A (MAX PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT ; SCHELL JOZEF (DE); HAUSMANN LUEDGER (DE);) 9 March 1995 (1995-03-09)	1-3, 7-12, 16-21, 25-28, 39 29-31, 35-38
Y	the whole document	
Y	--- GEE ROBERT ET AL: "Two isoforms of dihydroxyacetone phosphate reductase from the chloroplasts of Dunaliella tertiolecta." PLANT PHYSIOLOGY (ROCKVILLE), vol. 103, no. 1, 1993, pages 243-249, XP002154757 ISSN: 0032-0889 page 249, left-hand column --- -/-	29-31, 35-38

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *G* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 December 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

22/12/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl.
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Maddox, A

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/CA 00/01096

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	HAUSMANN L ET AL: "CLONING OF A CDNA CODING FOR A GLYCEROL-3-PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE FROM CUPHEA LANCEOLATA" PLANT LIPID METABOLISM, XX, XX, 1995, pages 534-536, XP000949817 the whole document	39
A	WO 99 28480 A (GENECOR INTERNATIONAL INC ;DU PONT (US); NAIR RAMESH V (US); PAYNE) 10 June 1999 (1999-06-10) the whole document	1-39
A	CLARK D ET AL: "REGULATION OF PHOSPHO LIPID BIOSYNTHESIS IN ESCHERICHIA-COLI CLONING OF THE STRUCTURAL GENE FOR THE BIOSYNTHETIC SN GLYCEROL 3 PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE EC-1.1.1.8" JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 255, no. 2, 1980, pages 714-717, XP002154728 ISSN: 0021-9258 the whole document	1-39
A	EDGAR J R ET AL: "BIOSYNTHESIS IN ESCHERICHIA-COLI OF SN GLYCEROL 3 PHOSPHATE A PRECURSOR OF PHOSPHO LIPID PURIFICATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF WILD TYPE AND FEEDBACK RESISTANT FORMS OF THE BIOSYNTHETIC SN GLYCEROL 3 PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE EC-1.1.1.8" JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 253, no. 18, 1978, pages 6348-6353, XP002154729 EN ISSN: 0021-9258 the whole document	1-39
A	LARSSON K ET AL: "A GENE ENCODING SN-GLYCEROL 3-PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE (NAD+) COMPLEMENTS AN OSMOSENSITIVE MUTANT OF SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE" MOLECULAR MICROBIOLOGY, GB, BLACKWELL SCIENTIFIC, OXFORD, vol. 10, no. 5, 1993, pages 1101-1111, XP000562759 ISSN: 0950-382X the whole document	29-38
A	WO 96 38573 A (CANADA NAT RES COUNCIL ;ZOU JITAO (CA); TAYLOR DAVID C (CA); KATAV) 5 December 1996 (1996-12-05) the whole document	19-28

-/-

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat'l Application No

PCT/CA 00/01096

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 843 007 A (KIRIN BREWERY) 20 May 1998 (1998-05-20) page 12 ---	19-38
A	WO 92 13082 A (KIRIN BREWERY) 6 August 1992 (1992-08-06) the whole document -----	19-38

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Intern: International Application No

PCT/CA 00/01096

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9506733	A	09-03-1995	AU 680551 B	31-07-1997
			AU 7693894 A	22-03-1995
			CA 2170611 A	09-03-1995
			EP 0716699 A	19-06-1996
			US 6103520 A	15-08-2000
WO 9928480	A	10-06-1999	AU 1619199 A	16-06-1999
			BR 9815361 A	21-11-2000
			EP 1034278 A	13-09-2000
WO 9638573	A	05-12-1996	AU 706507 B	17-06-1999
			AU 5807196 A	18-12-1996
			BR 9608693 A	07-12-1999
			CA 2224470 A	05-12-1996
			EP 0832262 A	01-04-1998
			JP 11506323 T	08-06-1999
			PL 323784 A	27-04-1998
			US 6051755 A	18-04-2000
EP 0843007	A	20-05-1998	AU 706899 B	01-07-1999
			AU 6318296 A	26-02-1997
			CA 2227864 A	13-02-1997
			CN 1196085 A	14-10-1998
			WO 9705246 A	13-02-1997
WO 9213082	A	06-08-1992	AU 1163392 A	27-08-1992
			CA 2100674 A	17-07-1992
			DE 69207749 D	29-02-1996
			DE 69207749 T	13-06-1996
			DK 567648 T	04-03-1996
			EP 0567648 A	03-11-1993
			ES 2083732 T	16-04-1996
			JP 6504439 T	26-05-1994
			US 5516667 A	14-05-1996
			KR 191015 B	15-06-1999